

ciations. Also the citrus orchard coincides in its own seasonal temperature requirements with those of the Mockingbird. Hence we find the Mockingbird a characteristic inhabitant of the citrus belt; and, as the areas devoted to citrus culture increase, the Mimine population augments. It is estimated that Mockingbirds have increased five-fold, both in numbers and localities inhabited, since the settlement of the country. The Mockingbird is thus one of the few species which are responding favorably to intensive cultivation as the valleys of southern and central California become closely settled.

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DESCRIPTION OF A SPECIES OF *PROCELLARIA* WHICH  
IS FOUND AT THE NORTH POLE.<sup>1</sup>

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Translated by *S. M. Gronberger.*

THE shape of this bird is best seen from the figure, Tabula III. I take the liberty of making the description in Latin.

CAPUT subrotundum.

*Oculi* orbiculati, atri.

*Rostrum* longitudine capitis, laeve, subcompressum, gibbum.

*Mandibula* superior constans ossiculis quinque sutura connexis:

*Lateralia* duo lanceolata, margine laterali acuto extra mandibulam inferiorem; *Nasus* tubulosus subtruncatus, elevatus supra rostrum eoque dimidio brevior, subcarinatus, e duobus ossiculis.

*Nares* cordatae. *Apex* rostri quintum ossiculum constituens, a naribus spatio remotus, maxilla inferiore longior, gibbus, inflexus, aduncus, cultratus, acuminatus.

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<sup>1</sup> Beskrifning på en Procellaria, som finnes vid Norrpolen, in Kungl. Vetenskaps-Academiens Handlingar, för år 1759, Vol. XX, pp. 94-99, Stockholm, 1759.

This appears to be the earliest description of *Procellaria glacialis* Linn. extant, and although the author does not name the bird, there can be but little doubt as to its identity with the *Fulmarus glacialis glacialis*. This description also agrees with that of Linnæus in 'Fauna Suecica,' Ed. 2, Stockholm, 1761, p. 51, where it is said: *ungue postico absque digito. Nares constant unico cylindro. . . . mandibulis ex 5 ossiculis.*" (Translator.)

*Mandibula inferior* etiam e quinque ossiculis sutura connexis composita, quorum 2 marginalia linearia angusta, 2 inferiora laterali-bus parallela, lanceolata, canaliculata, apice deorsum vergentia, quintum *apicem* constituens latius, cordatum, adscendens, complicatum, brevius quam latum, obtusiusculum.

COLLUM capite paulo longius.

TRUNCUS ovatus, epressiusculus, magnitudine Cornicis, plumis densissimis, praecipue subtus, tectus; pectore prominulo.

ALAE lanceolatae, cauda longiores, *Remigibus primoribus* 9 obtusiusculis, sensim versus exteriora longioribus; *secundariis* plurimis, breviusculis, laxioribus, obtusioribus.

CAUDA rotundata, pedibus fere brevior, Rectricibus circiter 16, obtusis.

PEDES. *Femora* supra genua nuda. *Tibiae* compressae. Plantae tridactylae, palmatae. *Ungues* acuminati, subarcuati, intermedius latere interiore marginatus; *Digitus* posticus nullus, sed unguis conicus sessilis juxta plantam.

COLOR. *Dorsum* canum. *Remiges primores* a latere nudo fusciscentes. *Cauda* subcanescens. *Caput, Pectus* regio *Ani* albida. *Abdomen* cinereo-albicans. *Rostrum* fusco-incarnatum. *Oculi* nigri. *Pedes* incarnati.

#### REMARK.

This bird has so much in common with *Procellaria aequinoctialis* that I am not sure whether it is a different species, or whether it<sup>1</sup> also differs with reference to age; because it is generally known that Lari [Gulls], with which this genus is most closely related, are, when young, mostly of a brown color, which in the second year is changed into white or gray. The single fact that seems of significance to me and which might be the surest indication of a difference, is that Mr. EDWARD [Edwards], who has so accurately depicted his birds, has in the other [the *P. aequinoctialis*], reproduced the nares as if composed of two distinct cylinders [tubes], which is not the case in this bird.

SYNONYMA. He has not been correctly described by any author; but occurs in several travellers' descriptions under the name of *Malle-muke*. Bishop Pontoppidan, in his 'Norges Naturlige Histori' [Natural History of Norway], mentions it only in Part II, page 144, and states he has heard nothing else of the bird than that Burgomaster Anderson referred to it in his accounts of Greenland and Davis Strait [Anderson Island, 173, n. 30].

<sup>1</sup> Italics by Transl

Mr. Anderson designates this bird as *Larus marinus maximus, ex albo, nigro & fusco varius, groenlandicus*.<sup>1</sup> See the same accounts, pag. 173.

It might not be out of place to quote briefly what the Burgo-master, on pag. 168, has to relate about the behavior of a live specimen which he had secured. The following is an extract of the account: "In the year 1753 I obtained a live Malle-muke; he knew how to act in both good and bad weather and always seemed to relish his food exceedingly well. He was very greedy of raw meat, and devoured entire fishes and large pieces of flesh; the food was quickly digested and he soon voided his excrements, whereupon his appetite immediately returned. He fought bravely with both cats and rats, etc., dealt out savage jabs with his big beak, and whenever he had secured a cat by the tail he treated it so roughly that it cried out for mercy; for this reason all such animals sought safety in flight when they caught sight of him. In the presence of man he was only shy, although not unreasonably so, but toward those who provided him with food he was tame and docile. I afterward brought the bird to an artist for the purpose of having a drawing made of it, and on this occasion he seemed to be in low spirits and did not desire to eat, but upon our return home he ran up to my coachman, who had often been kind to him, and acted as if glad of having returned to his old acquaintances. As often as he was teased with a piece of white cloth, the bird cried out sharp and loud."

#### FURTHER EXPERIENCE OF ITS PROPERTIES.

We first noticed these birds between 62 and 63 degrees north latitude, and they accompanied us by flying around the ship until we reached Spitzbergen, and even when we were as high as 79-80 degrees [north lat.]. Where no other living thing was to be seen, these birds were flying between the ice-floes. The bird is one of those which have been provided by the Almighty Creator to cleanse the sea from the dead and stinking carcasses of whales.

<sup>1</sup> The *Procellaria glacialis* of Linnæus is based on this bird. (Vide supra.) See also Brünnich, Orn. Bor., No. 118, p. 29. His note, however, evidently refers to the *Procellaria capensis* = *P. æquinoctialis* (?), which seems to have been known prior to the *P. glacialis* Linn. (Translator.)

As soon as a whale fish [*sic*] is caught they arrive by the thousands (together with some other birds which I had not the good fortune of securing), alight on the carcass and, paying no heed either to cuts or blows, seize one piece after another and devour them with such a greed as almost to suffocate themselves. They have therefore also a belly-mouth (oesophagus) which, hanging like a bag, extends to the anum,<sup>1</sup> besides which they have only a few small intestines. Their stupid audacity renders them obnoxious and troublesome to the whalers, and for this reason they call the bird Mallemuke, which means a wicked or malicious Gull; therefore several boatswains are also stationed with their launches on either side of the whale, and these are also called Mallemuken, from the fact that it is their duty, beside handing knives and grindstones to the harpooners, to chase away the birds with their boat-hooks. In doing this they beat some of them to death in order to obtain for the ship's crew a refreshing soup called by them *Puspaes*, which is made from the breast of this bird, boiled with rice. The breast is quite fleshy in consequence of the extended flights which they are obliged to make on the stormy sea [*i. e.*, from the great development of the pectoral muscles]. I seldom saw them in the water when the weather was stormy, but only when there was calm and quiet. They do not dive much, but fly high up in the air, and then again close to the surface of the water, should there happen to be anything washed up by the waves, or from the movement of the water caused by the ship.

They seldom come ashore except to lay their eggs, which is done on the uttermost islets of Spitzbergen, where an island has been named for them Mallemoeken-eyland.

Beneath the stomach, and inside the coarser feathers of this bird I found a cavity which was surrounded by small and fine down: it cannot be seen from without; but it is quite plain on the bird which I have mounted and from which the figure has been made.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps its eggs are hatched out beneath this cavity, and this presumably takes place in the naked rock-crevices; on June 7,

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<sup>1</sup> Lat. acc., as in original. (Translator.)

<sup>2</sup> In Fabricius, O., *Fauna Groenlandica*, Hafniae, 1780, p. 86, the following reference to this "cavity" is made: "*Aream deplumen sub abdomine etiam reperi.*"

at which time they are said to lay their eggs, I found this [cavity] in the bird.

They are well provided against the cold, as are all birds and animals [*sic*] that are found here. Close to the body they have a pretty fine down, like silk: outside of this there are quite thick feathers. Their skin is interiorly lined with fat, and I must not omit to state the fact that all of their intestines, vasa, blood vessels and nerves were quite as distinct as in the larger animals. It was therefore a matter of small wonder to me that they were so hard to kill whenever an attempt was made in that direction.

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#### LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN ESTES PARK, COLORADO, FROM JUNE 10 TO JULY 18, 1910.

BY OTTO WIDMANN.

THE name Estes Park, called after its first settler, Joel Estes, October, 1859, is given to a beautiful region in Larimer County, north central Colorado, Lat. 40° 24' north, Long. 105° 30' west. The park is twenty miles long from east to west and fifteen miles wide from north to south. Estes village is its center at the junction of Fall River with Big Thompson River. Two creeks, the Black Cañon from the northwest and Fish Creek from the south, also empty their waters into the Big Thompson at this place. Except in the vicinity of the village, which has now a hundred cottages where there were ten a few years ago, the valleys of the different streams are mostly too narrow for cultivation. Large short-grass meadows with sparse tree growth form the original 'parks' along the sides of the river bottoms, but in many places the walls of the mountains are so steep and so near the water, that even the road had to be cut through the rocks. This is particularly the case in the Big Thompson Cañon between the village and Fork's Hotel at the mouth of the North Fork, a distance of about ten miles